



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

January 21, 2015

Ms Rebecca M. Horton Agent for
Southern States Cooperative, Inc
Registration by Design, Inc
P.O. Box 1019
Salem, VA 24153

Subject: Label Notification per PRN 98-10 –Add an alternate brand name for commercial use and a state-specific text to fertilizer components
Product Name: Carpetmaker® X-X-X with 1% Ronstar Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 7138-22
Application Date: 11/18/14
Decision Number: 497780

Dear Ms Horton:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The alternate brand name “**Southern States® Professional Turf Fertilizer Active Formula Fertilizer with 1.00% Ronstar®**” has been added to the product record.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

If you have questions concerning this letter, please call Banza Djapao at 703-305-7269 or via e-mail at djapao.banza@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shaja B. Joyner". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division 7505P

NOTIFICATION

7138-22

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

01/21/2015

Carpetmaker® X-X-X with 1.00% Ronstar® Herbicide

[Additional Brand Name for product marketed for commercial use: Southern States® Professional Turf Fertilizer Active Formula Fertilizer with 1.00% Ronstar®]

FOR SALE TO, USE AND STORAGE BY COMMERCIAL NURSERY, TURF MANAGEMENT AND LANDSCAPE PERSONNEL ONLY. NOT FOR USE ON HOME LAWNS. FOR USE ON GOLF COURSES, NURSERIES, PARKS, SOD FARMS, ATHLETIC FIELDS, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL AND ORNAMENTAL TURFGRASS.

A Pre-emergent Weed Control Product plus a Quality Fertilizer for use on varieties of Perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue and Zoysiagrass. Also For Use Around Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, Trees & Ground Covers.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Oxadiazon* - - - - - 1.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: - - - - - 99.00%
100.00%

CAS* [19666-30-9] Contains RONSTAR® Herbicide. A Reg. T.M. of Bayer Environ. Sc., Inc.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING - AVISO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID
IF IN EYES- Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING- Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED- Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED- Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have this product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, or doctor, or when going for treatment.
READ ENTIRE LABEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses). Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Avoid breathing dust, contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Do not allow domestic animals to graze treated areas. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

Net Weight 50 Pounds

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P.O. Box 26234 Richmond, VA 23260

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical resistant gloves and footwear, plus socks; protective eyewear; chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure for cleaning and maintain PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigations system. Apply only as specified on this label.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) notification to workers, and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical resistant gloves and footwear, plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

Controls Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Poa Annua, Annual Sedge and other weeds as listed, on Golf Courses, Commercial Lawns, and other Athletic and/or Recreational Ornamental Turf.

WHERE, HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO USE ON TURFGRASS

This product may be used at full rate or as a ****split** application in established **perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass (see restrictions), Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue, and Zoysiagrass** turf, at apartment/condominium complexes, corporate and public parks, golf courses, sod farms, athletic fields, playgrounds, cemeteries and other ornamental and recreational turfgrass area. Not for use

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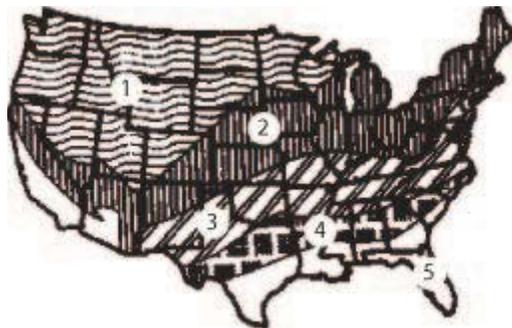
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on home lawns. The turf should be free of leaves and thatch and in condition to allow granules to reach the soil surface. Know the square footage of the area to be treated and uniformly apply using a granule spreader. Do not apply to turf when it is wet. When using at full rate do not overlap spreader applications, especially on St. Augustinegrass since discoloration "streaking" may temporarily occur from the "doubled rate".

See section on this label entitled, **PRECAUTIONS IN USING ON TURFGRASS**, for the maximum rate for St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass of 3 lbs. a.i. per acre which is equiv. to 6.9 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. After applications if rain is not expected within 24 hours sprinkle irrigate the treated turf with up to a ¼ inch of water to get maximum weed control and quicker response from the fertilizer nutrients. This product is a pre-emergence herbicide and must be applied prior to weed seed germination. It will not control growing weeds. **See section on this label entitled; FOR SPRING APPLICATION ON GOLFCOURSES, for instructions to apply the 3 lb. or 4 lb. a.i. per acre rate as a Split Application.

Pre-emergence Weed Control			
Weeds Controlled	lbs. a.i. / Acre	lbs. of Product per 1,000 sq.ft.	Directions - Refer to Map of U.S.
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria, spp.</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Field Sandbur (<i>Cynchus incertus</i>) Annual Sedge (<i>Cyperus compressus</i>)	2 to 4 lbs. a.i./A 200 to 400 lbs. product / acre	4.6 to 9.2 lbs.	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to weed seed germination. See map. In areas 4 & 5 applications made after April or May, may not be fully effective.
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua spp.</i>) (See Note Below)	2 to 4 lbs. a.i./A 200 to 400 lbs./a	4.6 to 9.2 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to weed seed germination.
Virginia Buttonweed (<i>Diodia virginiana</i>) Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>) Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>) Oxalis (<i>Oxalis spp.</i>) Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus officinis</i>)	4 lbs. a.i./A 400 lbs. product / acre	9.2 lbs	Apply in early spring prior to weed seed germination.
Fall Application for Spring Weed Control in Cool Season Turf			
Crabgrass, Goosegrass and other annual weeds as listed.	3 to 4 lbs. a.i./A 300 to 400 lbs. product / acre	6.9 to 9.2 lbs. \ 1,000 sq.ft.	For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass, perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue. Make application in the fall after turf has become dormant. For late fall applications, seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after greenup
Annual Bluegrass Control in Bermudagrass Fairways Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass only.			
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua spp.</i>)	2 lbs a.i./A 200 lbs./acre	4.6 lbs./1,000 sq.ft.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to <i>Poa annua</i> spp., seed germination. Any <i>Poa annua</i> spp. established when this product is applied will not be controlled. It should not be applied closer than 60 days to overseeding. Do not use where <i>poa trivialis</i> is present in the overseed mixture. Apply the full 2 lb. a.i. rate in one application.
NOTE: In many areas annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of <i>Poa Annua</i> . The true <u>annual</u> biotype, " <i>Poa Annua spp.annua</i> " which germinates from seed every year <u>is controlled</u> , while they biotype, " <i>Poa Annua spp.raptans</i> " which behaves like a <u>perennial</u> and survives through the summer, as an established plant, <u>cannot be controlled</u> . Consult the extension service or University weed specialist in your area for more information concerning your locale.			
Annual Weed Control during establishment from "Sprigs", of Bermudagrass, Zoysiagrass, and Seashore Paspalum			
Crabgrass and Goosegrass, Annual Sedge and oher annual weeds.	2 to 3 lbs. a.i./A 200 to 300 lbs. per acre	4.6 to 6.9 lbs. per 1,000 sq.ft.	Directions - Refer to Map of U.S. on this label.
For Bermudagrass make application immediately prior to, or, immediately after sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum and Zoysia make application 10 to 14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. For best results sprinkler irrigate the "sprigged" area with up to 1/4 inch water after application.			

U.S.A. Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates



1. Mid-north & northwestern	After May 30
2. Upper/mid-states & northeast	After May 10
3. Lower mid-states	After April 20
4. Upper southern states	After Mar 20
5. Warm seasons states	Jan 1 to Mar 20

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, or nurseries. Thoroughly wash face and hands with soap and water after exposure and before eating or smoking. Wear protective clothing including long-sleeved shirt and chemical resistant gloves when handling. Launder exposed clothing before reuse. Do not re-enter treated areas until dusts have settled.

FOR SPRING APPLICATION ON GOLF COURSES

The 3 lb. and 4 lb. a.i. per acre rates may be applied as a split application. Weed control and better turf management can be programmed by splitting the a.i. per acre rate of active ingredient into "two" separate applications. For example to accomplish this in region #5(See map of U.S. on this label); first apply 1.5 lbs. a.i. (for a required 3 lbs. a.i./acre rate) or first apply 2 lbs. a.i. acre (for a 4 lb. a.i./acre rate) as the 1st application 1 to 2 weeks before estimated weed seed germination or in late December or early January; Then follow with the second "1/2 rate" of a.i. in 60 days or the first of March. The timing for these applications should be closely programmed to the geographic region; (See map of U.S. on this label) and adjusted to an "early" or "late" spring. Do not split the 2 lb. a.i./acre rate. The 3 lb. a.i./acre rate should not be split if applied to new turf areas first under turf management where weed pressure is expected to be heavy.

BERMUDA AND PASPALUM DIRECTIONS

Refer to U.S. Map on this label. For Bermudagrass make application immediately prior to or after sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum apply 10 to 14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. For best results sprinkler irrigate the "sprigged" area with up to ¼ inch water after application.

PRECAUTIONS IN USING ON TURFGRASS AND ALSO
PRECAUTION WHEN SEEDING

For **St. Augustinegrass** and **Bentgrass** turf, DO NOT exceed the rate of 3 lbs. of active ingredient per acre which is equal to 6.9 lbs. of this product per 1,000 sq.ft. DO NOT apply to **Bentgrass** turf mowed less than 3/8 inch. This product may cause discoloration of **Bentgrass**, **Bermudagrass** and **St. Augustinegrass** but this discoloration is temporary and normally outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks. Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as recommended elsewhere for ornamental plants on this label. DO NOT apply to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment. • DO NOT apply to **Dichondra** or **Centipede**grass. • DO NOT use on golf course putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used.

GUARANTEED FERTILIZER ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N).....	variable%
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.....	variable%
Water Soluble Nitrogen.....	variable%
(and/or Urea Nitrogen)	
Water Insoluble Nitrogen.....	variable%
Available Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅).....	variable%
Soluble Potash (K ₂ O).....	variable%
Derived from XXX.	
Chlorine not more than	variable%

[FLORIDA APPLICATIONS: For use on golf courses or other athletic turf in FL, we recommend you follow SL191, "Recommendations for N, P, K & Mg for Golf Course and Athletic Field Fertilization Base on Mehlich I Extractant", available on the internet at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/SS404>.

FLORIDA APPLICATIONS: For commercial application to urban turf or lawns in FL, we recommend you follow the Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources in Florida, June 2002, Florida Green Industries, available on the internet at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/central/Home/MeetingsTraining/FLGreen/BMP Book final.pdf>

If fertilizer formula contains P and is sold into MD or VA – the applicable following text may be featured:

MD: This fertilizer contains phosphorus and may not be used on turf in the state of Maryland except when 1) providing nutrients to specific soils and target vegetation as determined to be necessary in accordance with a soil test that was conducted by a laboratory identified under §8-803.7 of the Agriculture Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, performed no more than 3 years before the application; 2) establishing vegetation for the first time, such as after land disturbance, provided the application is conducted in accordance with the recommended application rates established by the State; or 3) reestablishing or repairing a turf area.

MD: (IF PHOS >5% & not a "starter"): front panel, 3/4 inch font: NOT FOR USE ON ESTABLISHED LAWNS OR GRASS IN MD

VA: In Virginia this lawn/turf fertilizer contains phosphorous and is only for nonagricultural use on (i) turf during its first growing season, (ii) on turf areas being repaired or renovated, and (iii) on turf where a soil test performed within the last 3 years indicates a phosphorous deficiency. This fertilizer is not for the routine maintenance of turf.]

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Annual Bluegrass	**Jungle Ricegrass
Annual Sedge	Lambsquarter
*Barnyardgrass	**Liverwort
Bittercress	Oxalis
Carpetweed	**Panama Paspalum
Carpetgrass	Pennsylvania Smartweed
Common Groundsel	Redroot Pigweed
Common Purslane	Sensitive plant
Crabgrass	Shepardspurse
*Evening Primrose	Sow Thistle
Fall Panicum	Speedwell-veronica
Field Sandbur	Spotted Catsear
Fireweed	Spurge; Garden, Petty
Foxtail; Green, Bristly	**Prostrate
Florida Pusley	Stinging Nettle
*Galinsoga	*Swinecress
Golden Ragwort	Virginia Buttonweed
*Goosegrass	Yellow Woodsorrel.

For the weeds with 1 asterisk above, use 3 to 4 lbs. a.i. per acre (equal to 300 lbs. to 400 lbs. of this product per acre or 6.9 lbs. to 9.2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.).

For the difficult-to-control weeds with 2 asterisks above, use 4 lbs. a.i. per acre (equal to 400 lbs. of this product/acre or 9.2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.). **NOTE:** For newly seeded lawns do not apply this product until after the second cutting. For best turf management, place new grass seed in the fall of the year. Spring pre-emergence weed control can then be applied.

SPREADER SETTINGS

Spreader settings are calculated to apply the recommended rates of active ingredient per acre based on this product bulk density of 50 to 60 lbs. per cubic foot. Settings will vary if your turfgrass requires this EPA registered herbicide/fertilizer combination product with a lighter bulk density. To check your spreader settings refer to the spreader manual or manufacturer. Test apply enough product to cover 500 sq. ft. based on the amount of product a.i. you wish to apply per acre. Select a suitable rate from the Pre-emergence Weed Control chart, on this label. Adjust and record the setting if required. Apply as directed on this label.

Spreader Settings	for 2 lb.a.i./Acre	for 3 lb.a.i./Acre	for 4 lb.a.i./Acre
Cyclone B3-Pro	# 2.75	# 3.25	# 3.9
Scotts Pro R-8A	# H	# I+	# J+
Plan on an approximately 3 mph spreader speed to obtain best coverage. Know the exact square footage before application. Incorrect application will result in poor weed control.			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in its original bag, in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. In case of a spill, sweep up, and use according to directions or dispose of as follows.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to

label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Offer for recycling, if available. Dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke

Read the entire Directions for Use,

Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties, and Limitation of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the unopened container at once. By using this product, user and buyer accept the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties, and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and should be followed carefully. However it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Southern States Cooperative, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, there are no warranties express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, which extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Southern States Cooperative, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein.

Southern States Cooperative, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental, or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price, or at Southern States Cooperative, Inc. option, the replacement of the product.

FOR THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCY, PHONE 24 HOURS A DAY
TRANSPORTATION: CHEMTREC - - - - - 1-800-424-9300

[Lot no. to be added at production.]

It is important to recognize that this product can be used successfully on the many ground cover plants as here listed, because certain herbicides are not recommended.

For a Wide Variety of listed Woody *Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, Trees, Landscape Plantings and for Container and Field Grown Nursery Plants.

*** For use only on these plants that will not bear edible fruit within one year after application.**

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS and GROUND COVERS

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Abutilon	<i>Abutilon pictum</i>
Acacia	<i>Acacia spp.</i>
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus africanis</i>
Allamanda, Common	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris spp.</i>
Aralla	<i>Aralla spinosa</i>
Arborvita	<i>Thuja spp.</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>

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Bald Cypress	<i>Takodium distichum</i>
Bamboo, Feathery	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>
Banyan, Weeping	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis spp.</i>
Beefsteak Plant	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>
Bearberry	<i>Arciostaphylosuva-ursl</i>
Beech, European	<i>Fagus Sylvatica</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicate</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Bouganvillea	<i>Bouganvillea spectabilis</i>
Brassala, Dwarf	<i>Brassala actinophylla</i>
Buddiela	<i>Buddical davdil</i>
Bugleflower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Callistemon	<i>Callistemon lanccoiaata</i>
Camellia, Common, Jap	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Camellia, Sasanque	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>
Candytuft	<i>Lberis sempirvirens</i>
Carissa	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus carylphyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cistus	<i>Costis purpureus</i>
Citrus, Ornamental*	
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradise</i>
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>
Lime	<i>Citnis aurenitifolia Bears</i>
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulate</i>
Tangelo	<i>Citrus XTangelo minncola</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulate var. tangerine</i>
Temple	<i>Citrus Xnobilis Temple</i>
Cuban Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>
Valencia	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Washington Navel	<i>Citrus sineasis</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangentica</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster, spp.</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus, spp.</i>
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum, spp.</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressus, spp.</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis icylandil</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia, spp.</i>
Daphne, Fragrant	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzis gracilis</i>
Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia, spp.</i>
Dogwood, Common	<i>Comus florida</i>
Dogwood, Redosier	<i>Comus stolenifera</i>
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Comus kousa</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesil</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus, spp.</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia, spp.</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus, spp.</i>
Euryops, Gray Leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>

Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus klautshavicus</i>
Euonymus, Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Falsecypress, Hinoki	<i>Chaemeacyparis obtuse</i>
Falsecypress, Japanese	<i>Chaemeacyparis pisifera</i>
Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jazminoides</i>
Gazania Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora / cuculeana</i>
Ginko	<i>Ginko Biloba</i>
Gladioias	<i>Gladiolus, spp.</i>
Golden Raintree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Heath, Spring	<i>Erica cornea</i>
Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Heliotropium	<i>Helioiophum arborescens</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus, spp.</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera, spp.</i>
Holly	<i>Hex, spp.</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>
Llima	<i>Sida fallax</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Lledera canariensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Lledera helix</i>
Jasmine, Orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesyni</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Jasmine, Showy	<i>Jasminum floridum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperis, spp.</i>
Justica	<i>Justica brandegeana</i>
Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prumus serrulara</i>
Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Lantana, Trailing	<i>Lantana montividentis</i>
Lapalapa	<i>Cheirodendron, spp.</i>
Larch, European	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Laurel, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Leopards – Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoc axillaris</i>
Leucothoe, Drooping	<i>Leucothoc fontanesia (catesbaei)</i>
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>
Liac	<i>Syringa, spp.</i>
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordale</i>
Loquat*	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia, spp.</i>
Mahonia, Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Maple	<i>Acer, spp.</i>
Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Mexican Orange	<i>Choisya temata</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus virginalis</i>
Money Tree	<i>Pieomale marginate</i>
Murraea	<i>Murraea exotica</i>
Murraea	<i>Murraea panicuiata</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestics</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus, spp.</i>
Ochana	<i>Ochana serrulata</i>
Ohai	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Oleander	<i>Erium oleander</i>
Orthospiphon	<i>Orthiosiphon stamineus</i>

Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Palm, Bamboo	<i>Rhapi excelsa</i>
Palm, Fishtail	<i>Caryota, spp.</i>
Palm, Licuala	<i>Licualo Thunb., spp.</i>
Palm, Macarthur	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurl</i>
Palm, Mabnee	<i>Euterpe, spp.</i>
Palm, Manila	<i>Veltchia merilli</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Callinia elegans</i>
Palm, Rattan	<i>Daemonorops, spp.</i>
Palm, Scaling Wax	<i>Cytrostachuys lakka</i>
Palm, Sugar	<i>Arengae sacchanifera</i>
Paperbark Tree	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>
Peony	<i>Peonia, spp.</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Photinia, Frasers	<i>Photinis frasieri</i>
Polnclana	<i>Dolonix regea</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus spp.</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
Podocarpus, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
Pomegranite	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus spp.</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruitcosa</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum, spp.</i>
Protea species	<i>Banksis menresil</i>
	<i>Leucodendron discolor</i>
	<i>Leucospermum</i>
	<i>Cordifolium</i>
	<i>Protea exinta</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Raphiolepis	<i>Raphiolepis umbeltata</i>
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequota glyptostroboides</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Rose, spp.	<i>Rose, spp.</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sergentil</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum album</i>
Serviceberry, Saskatoon*	<i>Ameiancheir ainifolia</i>
Spruce	<i>Picae, spp.</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium, spp.</i>
St. Johnswort, Golden	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
St. Johnswort, Goldencup	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Syzygium	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruiticosum</i>
Vibumum	<i>Vibumum, spp.</i>
Wedella	<i>Wedella trilobata</i>
Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Witchhazel, common	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Woadwaxen, common	<i>Genista tinctor</i>
Wooly Thyme	<i>Thymus pseudatanugirosis</i>
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestu</i>

Yew	<i>Taxus, spp.</i>
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WHERE, HOW MUCH, AND WHEN TO USE AROUND ORNAMENTALS

Can be applied anytime of the year prior to weed seed germination to both newly transplanted and established actively growing or dormant ornamental plants where both weed control and fertilization is desired. Rainfall or over-head irrigation will improve weed control activity. Do not mix into soil. Disturbing or cultivating the soil after treatment may reduce weed control. Do not apply granules to wet foliage or under conditions in which granules will collect on leaves, if so, sprinkler-irrigate the plants to move granules off foliage and down to soil level. Do not apply in greenhouses as plant injury may likely result. Use the higher application rates for areas that have a history of heavy weed pressure. For best weed control around ornamentals first remove any existing weed growth and if possible rake, cultivate and smooth the soil surface by breaking-up clumps. Broadcast the granules evenly over the prepared soil by applying 2 lbs. to 4lbs. active ingredient per acre, equal to 200 to 400 lbs. of this product/acre or 4.6 to 9.2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Brassiaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassia actinophylla</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus aflantica</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystesia gangentica</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Comus florida</i>
Elm	<i>Utrmus, spp.</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia Intermedia</i>
Gazanla, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
Holly	<i>Liex, spp.</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>
Juniper	<i>Juriperus, spp.</i>
Leopards –Bane-	<i>Doronicum cardsium</i>
Metallic plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus, spp.</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus, spp.</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus, spp.</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum, spp.</i>
Protea Species	<i>Banksia menlesll</i>
	<i>Leucadendron discolor</i>
	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>
	<i>Protea exinia</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron, spp.</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustiffolla</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea, spp.</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruitcosum</i>
Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus, spp.</i>

FOREST NURSERY PLANTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus, leada</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus, Strobis</i>
Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus, Canbaea</i>

SENSITIVE PLANTS

Under certain growing conditions, the plant varieties listed below may be sensitive to this product. Growers should evaluate usage on a small scale prior to large scale applications.

PLANT SPECIES	VARIETIES
Andromeda (<i>Pieris japonica</i>)	Snowdrift, Temple Bell
Azalea	Pink Champagne, Hershey, (<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>) Leuchienfuer, Memoire John Hearrens, Hino Crimson, Everest, Girard
Cotoneaster	Elchholz, Himalayan, Sasagnta (<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>)
Crapmyrtle (<i>Lagerstroemis indica</i>)	Petite Red Imperial and Seminole Bush
Heath, Spring (<i>Erica cameo</i>)	Mediterranean Pink
Hemlock, Canada (<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>)	Pendula
Hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>)	Red Heart
Rhododendron	<i>Daphnoides, Nova Zembia, (Rhododendron spp), Catawba Album</i>
Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea ables</i>)	<i>Pumlla</i>
Spruce, White	Densata
Vibumum (<i>Vibumum spp</i>)	Davidii